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LOCAL NEWS.—The City and Suburban News Burea of the United Places and New York Associate Prizes is at 21 to 30 Ann street, All information an documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

A Year of the War.

The outbreak of the Cuban revolution of curred one year ago to-day at Santiago. For the revolutionists the year has been truly s great one, filled with heroic deeds and warlike achievements. It has been for them a year of the severest hardships and trials, all met with unyielding resolution. It has made plain the advancement of the greatest cause for which man can live or dis. It will ever shine in freedom's annals.

Many thousands of the patriots have fallen in battle during the year; but others sprang forward to fill their places. Thousands of wounded men have died in the rude hospitals or in the solitude of deserted places; but even their woful experiences have no discouraged their living comrades. Many have been subjected to cruelties such as Spaniards so often inflict upon an enemy in a time of civil war; but the patriots have taken all the risks without quailing.

The results of the year's struggle, as we survey them to-day, are full of hope for gallant Cubs. It has seemed to us at times as though the patriots were almost within sight of the promised land.

They have striven alone, all through the year, without help from any quarter. We have given them our sympathy, which has a moral value, but they have nothing else to thank us for. They have asked us to recognize their belligerent rights, but the request has not been granted. They have striven at times to obtain some supplies from this country, but we have prevented even provisions from reaching them. They have held out their hands to us without receiving a friendly grasp, even though they were fighting for a republican Government and against an intolerable despotism. Iso lated upon the island of Cuba, which is surrounded by armed ships of the Spanish navy, they have fought through all the twelve months of the year an army far out numbering their own.

We do not know of any war for liberty more grand in its character than that of the patriots of Cuba.

All the year they have had to " live upon the country." They have chewed the sugar cane, eaten roots or herbs, got flesh meat occasionally, and sometimes secured a scanty stock of bread or groceries at such places as fell into their hands. They have been but half clad in rags. They have had to get their guns and ammunition by capture from the enemy. They have had to fight with the rude blades used in the sugar industry. They have been ever on the tramp, day and night.

It has indeed been a year of trials, as well as of triumphs, for the campaigners for liberty in Cuba.

One year ago to-day, when the first outbreak of the patriots took place at Santiago de Cuba, there were but a few hundreds of them in arms, and the province was under martial law. Their numbers grew to thousands, their skirmishes were of daily occurrence, their progress westward was slow but steady, month after month. Spain grew more desperate, combats increased in magnitude, leadership was improved by experience, successes for them were many. While yet months of the first year of the war were left, the guns of the revolution could be heard at the capital: the Spanish army was cooped up in a few places; the most of the country was under patriot control; and the native population were united for the revolution. At this time Spain holds only Hayana and a few other strongholds defended by the army and the fleet. The third of the series of Spanish commanders calls for yet more troops, and forces the negroes to come to his help, Such is the record of the first year of the

patriot struggle in Cuba. We know not what will be the issue of the war. But, assuredly, if the revolution shall proceed for another year as it has proceeded the past year, there is good reason for be lieving that it will be successful, and that

Cuba will win the prize of freedom Victory to the army of the revolutionary patriots!

How to Work for Arbitration.

The invitation which Saturday's peace meeting in the Quaker City gives to England and America is a broad one: "We inwite both Governments to adopt a permament system of judicial arbitration."

Perhaps at some future day the two Gov ernments may accept this invitation. Supposing that a permanent system of arbitration is possible, nobody can doubt that much care, much thought, much discussion and a long time would be required for the legislation at London and Washington needed for its establishment.

But meanwhile we have a most urgen matter of the same sort which demands immediate consideration. What is now in cumbent on the friends of arbitration is to insist upon its application to the Venezuela boundary dispute. The pith of the duty that lies nearest is found in the speech of Dr. DEPEW to the Bar Association

"The first and sensible action all the peace societies bould take is to bring Great Britain into a line of arditration that will forever settle all the difficu now existing, and, if possible, to form a permaner sourt of arbitration for any future trou

It is to the existing troubles that arbitration movements should first direct themselves; for if Great Britain will not consen to arbitration on a subject so remarkably fitted for that form of settlement as the Venezuelan boundary dispute is, it may be imagined how much use there will be in efforts to establish permanent and universal arbitration for the two lands.

Years ago there was a saying that hit the popular fancy, and at length became converted into historical fact: "The way to resume specie payments is to resume." In a like sense, the best way to promote international arbitration just now is to have it applied to the Guiana frontier dispute of to-day. And yet it is remarkable how much more the Philadelphia meeting had to say of the virtues of arbitration in the abstract than of the exceptional fitness of this present boundary dispute for adjustment by that means.

Venezuela has for a dozen years been urging arbitration upon England, and England, while refusing it, has been making encroach-

ments upon the disputed territory. Congress a year ago also urged arbitration upon her, and Mr. OLNEY notified her that the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine was at stake in her course. Yet she refused to accept arbitration without the concession to her, at the outset, of an enormous slice of the disputed tract; and she so refuses to this day. A "permanent system of judicial arbitration" on such a basis would be a

farce and a fraud. A practical benefit which the friends of arbitration can render to the cause they have at heart is to unite in denouncing the outrage which Great Britain is doing to that cause by her present attitude. That is a good field of labor, and success in it might give some hope of establishing a permanent arbitration court.

Reeping the Squadrons in Hand.

The information that the commanders of our various squadrons on home and foreign stations are keeping their available ships well together, or within easy call, so that they may be employed readily on any duty, is reassuring. There are one or two serious elements in our relations with foreign countries which quite overshadow routine duties of cruising. It is important to have all our naval force ready for any service.

Admiral BUNCE's squadron, by far the best we have, is still waiting and watching at Hampton Roads, and it will probably be on the move as soon as England's flying squadron is, or perhaps sooner; and when it starts it will go Gulfward, perhaps to Florida Bay. Recently some excitement was caused in Venezuela by the news that a British vessel was taking soundings at the mouth of the Orinoco; but that may have been only one of the preparations that England is steadily making to be ready for any outcome of the pending dispute Like the rearming of the Dominion militia, it would be a proper step, from England's point of view, for the contingency of war. Secretary HERBERT has certainly done all he could to get our navy ready for whatever it may be called upon to do. The temporary aberration in favor of a campaign in the Levant was quickly ended, and the more serious duties in our own waters hold their proper place in-official attention. All the vessels in Admiral Bunce's squadron. except the Raleigh, now under repairs, have taken coal aboard at Newport News. The Monadnock and the Katahdin have been added to our available forces, the Terror will follow them into commission in a few weeks, and the finishing touches will soon be given to two new battle ships.

Platt, the Burden Bearer.

The Hon. THOMAS COLLIER PLATT did not disturb the mirth of the eleventh annual banquet of the Michigan Club, the most illustrious of Wolverine Republican concerns, by his plaint in his letter of declination that he could not be present because he had "made an ass of himself by assuming certain political burdens"; nor did any eye melt at his request to "pity me and pray for the man whom the angelic press pictures as Satanic." Mr. PLATT's delight in the political burden-bearing business is too well known to allow his humorous protestations to be received with less gavety than they are made with. It is true that the work of his present Legislature may be a serious burden to him some time, and the STRONG administration, which he doesn't have to carry, isn't allowed to carry, and couldn't be induced to carry, fatigues him even more than if he were actually staggering under it. But his view of life is continuously cheerful; he maintains a composed smile although Dr. PARKHURST rage and the Union League im agine a vain thing; he has much present satisfaction and a full stock of hones.

A great deal of passionate invective is wasted every day on this Owego immigrant, but his Republican enemies seem to fail to understand the sources of his political strength. How does he keep himself at the head of the political management of the Republican party of the State of New York, a post more important and more powerful than most of the great offices which are the prizes of political success? Evidently the majority of the New York Republicans like him, or feel that his services are useful. else his power could not continue. Here is a Boss known to be absolutely honest. His income from politics is fun, not money; fun, and the gratification of a really supe rior talent. Mr. PLATT has no showy qualifications for the stump or platform. He has a rarer quality, the capability of political organization. For a hundred years the political affairs of New York have been in the hands of men of the same stamp, men with this same faculty of organization. Some of them have held high office and some of them have scarcely held office at all; but all have had in a greater or less degree the ability of managing large masses of men, of securing discipline and a definite plan of command and action, and of being obeyed and respected. The great parties in New York have been so great that they have always been more or le subject to divisions; and the case has not been altered in our own day. Those parties have so many members spread over so big territory, and so exposed to a conflict of interests or to the preponderance of merely local considerations, that they would b come unmanageable if they were not drilled and led according to a regular system of tactics and by competent leaders. Mr. PLATT is one of those leaders. Certain irregular troops, commanded by Gen. Cor-NELIUS NEPOS BLISS, Gen. JOHANNES ERI-GENA MILHOLLAND, and other martialists don't admit Gen. PLATT's authority, and are eager to fight him until their eyelids can no longer wag. The irregulars are in their rights as he is in his; and the more fighting the more fun. Still, the regulars are many, and the irregulars are few. Gen. PLATT'S government of the Republican party of New York rests upon majority rule. He bosses the Republicans because he knows how to boss, and because the bossee likes to be bossed.

It doesn't appear that Mr. PLATT asks for anything for himself from the collection of titbits at Albany. From Republican Federal Administrations he is used to getting the icy hand, and lots of it; nor is his influence or power in the State injured

in the least thereby. Other qualifications of Mr. PLATT are found in his pleasing manners and his unvarying ability to see the tickling side of things. He is never unduly solemn, except when he passes the City Hall or sees a cup of tea. He is the biggest Republican club in the State, and the Republican politicians attend him as often as they can. The rural Republicans like him instinctively, or on general principles. There is a sympathy between them and him. He, too, is a hawbuck, and the Tioga mud still clings tenderly to his feet, and the Tioga hayseed is still strewn upon his hair, or the place where the hair used to be. With the below-Fourteenth-street Republicans, too, he is bound in willing bonds. To them he is a good fel-

"stuff," but one of the boys, Mr. PLATT an ardent civil service reformer of the MARCY and LINCOLN school. His voice is a little worn, but his heart for singing is fine, and if he could sing as he feels, he could beat the Scotch virtueso who

"Harned the fish out o' water

Mr. PLATT, like Dr. DEPEW, is a Yale man "a scholar in politics." He is somewhat more advanced in his political studies than Dr. DEPEW.

New York's Commissioner of Agri culture.

On April 1 the term of office of Mr. FREDERICK C. SCHRAUB of Lowville as State Commissioner of Agriculture will end. The chief duty of the Commissioner of Agriculture is to see that agriculture doesn't leave the State. He receives a salary for encouraging it. Potatoes with a big head and running high to the hill, heavy-weight pumpkins, calves with an excessive quota of feet, tomatoes that grow with their heads down, sheep that have sound views on the tariff and the dog laws, and all the other mysteries of husbandry, are either submitted to the Commissioner or owe their existence to the sound theories and inspiring influences which radiate from his office. The weather, the soil, the industry and skill of the toiler, are comparatively unimportant agents in the production of the crops. Speed the Plough is an outworn maxim. Those farmers who have doffed their prejudices and illusions, admit that without the Commisstoner of Agriculture the plough wouldn't be worth following. His reports are the best and only needful fertilizer, plough, harrow, hoe, spade, rake, scythe, mowing machine; in short, a whole agricultural armory. It is the business of the Governor to visit the cattle shows in the fall for the purpose of cheering up the cattle and produce and giving the ruralists "the glad hand." It is the business of the Commis sioner of Apriculture to see that the crops live up to the statute in time and size. The pagans would have made him an idol; New York makes him something bigger: a Com Mr. SCHRAUB was appointed by that

eminent Jefferson county farmer, the Hon. ROSWELL PETTIBONE FLOWER. Mr. FLOWER, as his admirers are never tired of declaring is a farmer in the fullest connotation of that noble word; in its every sense, practical, theoretical, abstract, concrete, derived, and metaphorical. He made no mistake when he took Mr. SCHRAUB from the rich cheeselands of the Moose and made him guardian of the fields, crops, fruit trees, domestic animals, not including dogs and cats, and tame villatio fowl of the Empire State. How well Commissioner SCHRAUB fulfilled expectations is shown by the fact that although he became crop cus todian in the year of deficit, 1893, the crops have continued to be issued without delay. The present extraordinary open season in hens is directly due to the wise counsels of the Commissioner, whose reports, macerated and mixed with warm meal and filtered water, are said to be an invaluable stimulant and egg tonic for pullets suffer ing from listlessness, lassitude, depres sion, and neurasthenia. Mr. SCHBAUB has been a satisfactory Commissioner, and the crops owe much to him; but, as his views of agriculture are strictly Democratic, while those of Governor MORTON are severely Republican, his reappointment is impossible What Republican hawbuck is best fitted to take his place and do full justice to the crops of New York State according to sound Republican principles?

The question is already spading the best Republican thought of the rural regions. Dr. DEPEW, who has a farm at Peekskill: Mr. THOMAS RONAN, who has a peach orchard on the Bowery: Mr. PLATT, who keens a havseed exchange at 49 Broadway; Mr. John SABINE SMITH and Mr. JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE, who have worked up a brisk reform small potato business; JOHN REISENWEBER the proprietor of a potato salad farm; Mr. WARNER MILLER, a well-known ditcher. and other Republican agriculturists of hi repute, have been mentioned as possible candidates for the commissionership soon to become vacant. One brilliant name, however, has made all these possibilities look wan in the gills. It is F. SEYMOUR GIBBS of Chelses village. He is a practical farmer. He has worked as a hired man, or on shares, or as owner, on farms in this town and in Albany. He goes in when it rains, unless he happens to have CLARRY MEADE'S or somebody else's umbrella handy; has sown his political wild oats, can make hay while the sun shines frequently acknowledges the corn, takes the bull by the horns, returns to his muttons, goes to grass, calls a spade a spade, butters no parsnips, knows beans, is some pump kins, never tries to make a purse out of a sow's ear, goes the whole hog, loves to root. never counts his chickens before they are hatched, never goes around Roma Hood's barn, will not thrash old straw, is good as wheat (some wheat), is too old a bird to be caught by chaff, cuts a wide swath, gets on the high horse, kicks like a steer, likes to give a graft, is no chicken, never locks the stable door after the horse is stolen, seldom puts the cart before the horse, is cock of the walk, knows that he who by the plough would thrive to be Commissioner must strive; is full of the milk of human kindness, has a mouth that will not melt butter, and is, finally, the cheese. Mr. SEYMOUR GIBBS knows all the improved processes of machine farming, no man better. He is handsome, as the chief of agriculture ought to be. He has worked on the PLATT place and knows the business. Undoubtedly he is the best Republican for curator of the crops and guardian of the agriculture of the Empire State.

For Depositors in Private Banks.

Assemblyman MYERS, a Democratic representative in Albany of the Fifteenth dis trict of this town, has introduced an act which, if adopted, will curtail hereafter the risks run by many unsophisticated depositors in private banks over which the Bank ing Department of the State has no jurisdiction, and of which the conductors are in some cases irresponsible persons of specula tive tendencies. This bill, which is No. 559, provides that "any person or persons, corporation or association doing business in this State as private bankers, shall deposit with the Comptroller of the State of New York on or before the 1st of February in each and every year, the sum of \$25,000, or in lieu thereof shall execute and deliver to the said Comptroller a bond for that amount with two sufficient sureties, to be approved by a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York: such sureties to justify in the sum of \$50,000, and conditioned on the repayment to any and all persons, when demanded, of any and all moneys deposited with such private bankers by them.' penalty prescribed for the violation of this act is the payment of a fine of not less than \$100, or by imprisonment for not more than low, a cordial equal, neither a "stiff" nor a | thirty days, or both. Such violation is de-

clared to be a misdemeanor. The law, if dopted, will take effect on Jan. 1, 1897. Among the poorer residents of New York and other large cities of the State, especially

those in districts in which contract work on railroads, buildings, or for the State, is carried on extensively, private bankers, espeially among the Italians and Russians and Russian-Poles, perform the double function of custodians of funds and of employ ment agents. In this city, among the Italians of some of the down-town districts, these private bankers unite with their busi ness as padrones and private bankers a third kind of service to their needy compatriots: they furnish food and drink as grocers and liquor dealers. Accordingly one man is a banker, saloon keeper, a groceryman, and an employment broker; and, among the Russians and Poles of the city, although the functions of their bankers are not so diversifled, they act as custodians of money left with them on deposit, and in some cases

perform the duties of marriage brokers and employment agents. From time to time when greed of gain has caused one of these bankers to embark in speculations which end disastrously, he be comes a fugitive and leaves many bewailing and no longer trustful depositors behind, many of them unfamiliar with our language, laws, or business regulations. It is to prevent the recurrence of such scandalous proceedings that the MYERS bill has been introduced, and while perhaps the objection may be urged that the penalty for non-compliance with the condition established by the proposed law is not sufficiently rigorous, and the security exacted is not adequate, its adoption would at least restrict the operations of irresponsible private bankers here after. To that extent it would serve as a salutary extension of the law which now puts savings banks, trust companies, and safe deposit companies within the opera tions of the Banking Department.

Josiah Quincy on Deck; Billy Russell Below.

The nomination of RICHARD OLNEY as the candidate of the Massachusetts Democrats on the platform, "Stand by the Monroe Doctrine!" aroused immense enthusiasm in Boston on Saturday night. The mention of Mr. CLEVELAND'S name excited little interest and but faint applause. The name of the Secretary of State was cheered loud and long every time it was uttered by any of the many speakers.

This contrast afforded striking evidence of the new order of things among the Young

Democrata of Massachusetta. The other notable and significant feature of the occasion was the absence of the Hon. WILLIAM E. RUSSELL. Properly, the young ex-Governor should have been present at the gathering of the Young Democrats, and his should have been the honor and privilege of formally presenting Mr. OLNEY'S name But ex-Governor RUSSELL was not in sight and in his possibly unavoidable absence the privilege rightly belonging to him, by senior ty among the Young Democrats of the Old Bay State, was exercised in spirited fashion by the Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY.

There seems to be some opposition to Secretary Monton in Congress because he has stopped the silly practice of presenting garden seeds to members of the two Houses. The op osition is more silly than the practice.

If the Secretary could find means to abolish the Department of Agriculture altogether, he would do a mighty service to the country and prove that he is the stuff to make a President of

If the bill before Congress providing for the exclusion of all immigrants who cannot read the Constitution of the United States in some printed language were to become law. would bar out most of the Italians who come to his country, but would bar out very few of the Russians, if any of them. Nearly all of them are able to read the jargon, as printed in the Hebrew characters. Among the immigrants who come here from European countries the Italians are the most illiterate; and yet the race is one of the most highly animated races in the vorld. As plain laborers they are unsurpassed in many industries they are skilful; and as raders they are quick witted. We know of an talian fresco painter in this city who is a mas er of his art, and yet he does not know as much of the alphabet as would enable him to "tell a from a bull's foot." There ought to be broad intelligence in any Federal law for the regula tion of immigration.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Atlanta Constitution, makes itself even more beautiful than usual by the only means possible. It prints an excellent portrait of the Hon. JOSEPHUS BAI-EY, M. C., of Texas, frequently known as Young BAILEY," for the purpose of distin guishing him from the equally famous English legal institution, Old Bailey. If ever there was speaking likeness it is this map of Mr. Bat-LEY's face. It seems to talk : the lips are moving the attitude is characteristic. Mr. BAILEY keeps no whiskers; the noble severity of his utline and superficies is not veiled. His necktie is a carcless thing in white, yet there is the button shark les significantly, warning even the asual observer that here is a great silver statesman.

It appears that the Hon, JOSEPHUS BAILEY one of the very ablest men in the American Congress," is thirty-two years of age. Is it possible that he is so old?

That there is hardly any prospect of inion between the Roman Church and the Greek Church, through the acceptance by the latter of he authority of the former, is manifest from the reply sent, under the authority of the Czar o the encyclical of Pope LEO XIII. upon that subject. Those who perused the abstract of that reply, which we printed, must have discovered that the Greek Church made demand: upon the Roman Church which could not pos sibly be granted.

The long and appalling glare of the Hon ROBERT FITZSIMMONS'S head over the South vestern frontier and sky made astronomers uneasy some weeks ago. The paler aurors borealls shivered into absolute coloriessness and the moon turned gooseberry green. PARELLI predicted that there would be trouble "My greatest fear," he said, "is that some other wast, red-headed body will be attracted to our planet, and that red ruin and blue murder wi be the result." Right he was. Mr. PERRINE' comet sighted the scarlet summit of Moun Fitz and is climbing down at the rate of 1,600, 000 miles a day, or almost half as fast as HONEYCUTTS BUTLER of North Carolina can al. . Still, there is no reason for alarm. lery mountain ought to be able to hold its own It takes a mighty deal more gas to compose prize fighter than to compose a comet; and in color scheme no comet can be as forcible Mount Fitz.

The Hon. JASPER TALBERT of South Car olina climbed another round of glory last week when he actually paralyzed Mr. Bowers of Call fornia into silence. The Washington Post, a conscientious and exact student of the eloquence and vocal dynamics of Congressmen, admits the defeat of the Californian. Although he has an awful voice, an organ to crack the dome and the fish in the Potomac, the Palmetto trumpe emitted for minutes a tone, or collection of tones that made the air of the House vibrate so vic lently that all the lighter-weight page were swept around as by a whirlwind, th Speaker's gavel was blown away from the deak and narrowly escaped the right and favorite sidepiece of the Hon. ELIJAH ADAMS MORSE

and the Hon. WILLYWER BARRETT, who restored Mr. TALBERT to the Union, was obliged to lash himself to the Hon. CY SULLOWAY, the White Mountain of the House. Poor Mr. Bow ERS, vociferating at the mainpeak of his voice. was as inaudible as a mouse squeaking against country to congratulate itself that the Hon. JASPER TALBERT'S attempt to secode was null!

ALLISON can walk up to the Nominating Con-ention about as independently as any of the lot-bledgo Inter-Ocean.

WILLIAM BOYD ALLISON is too impartially organized to condescend to walk. There are in equalities of the surface that irritate him; and two legs, however engaging and pulchritudi-nous those legs may be, don't distribute the weight of a careful statesman in a satisfactor; manner. He dislikes to rely upon only two supporters and envies the facilities of the centipede. Flying is too conspicuous a mode of motion, and swimming neces-sitates going into deeper water than a careful statesman likes to go into. Mr. ALLISON elieves that a candidate cannot be too smooth He will go into the Convention on casters care fully lubricated by the Hon. J. SULLIVAN CLARKSON and protected by felt. Not for the world will Mr. ALLISON get in the way of any other gentleman's boom, or make a thoughtles clatter with his own. He will roll noiselessly, but no bicycle can go more easily or swiftly Candidates with calliones and brass bands please

The Hon. MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY, resting serenely in the arms of his friends, fanned tenderly by the Pennsylvania Republican dele watching placidly the scowls of the Hon, DAVID MARTIN and the Hon. CHRISTOPHER MAGER, IS more than an idyll, a poem; he is a pastoral tableau, a thing of sweetness and light.

It is announced from Columbus that the Hon. BENSON FORAKER is still in the violet business. Elevation has not spoiled him. He is the same shrinking, bashful swain that he used be. If he sees anything he never asks for it. The FORAKER folks must name the head of the State ticket this year, and a FORAKER enthusiast must take the place of the Hon, WILLIAM MC KINLEY HARN on the National Committee For these courtesies Mr. FORAKER will consent to support Mr. McKINLEY. Such self-abnega ion is almost too good to be true. Why can't McKinLey content himself to become a candidate for JOHN SHERMAN'S seat in the Senate Why should this poor, abused FORAKER take the part of JOHN ALDEN ?

The Hon. JOHN GILBERT SHANKLIN Is one of the most lustrous of Hoosler Democrats and editors. He has often had flattering mention as a candidate for political honors at home and abroad, and his frame of mind in regard to office is still sound and conservative. Asked if he would be a candidate for Governor, he has just made this judicious reply: "I would certainly accept if nominated." As he can't very well accept if he isn't nominated, he stands on safe ground. If the Indiana Democrate call him, he will not be deaf. If they don't, he can console himself with the reflection that they knew be was ready.

What They Think of Us. From the Jamestown Journal

THE NEW YORK SUN, the most able, wideawake, and truthful Democratic newspaper in New York city. heads a strong editorial alluding to Senator Cull recent proposition to the Senate to have us get ready for any emergency with the words, 'Senator Cullon'

THE SON is purely and thoroughly patriotic and American to the backbone in its sentiments on all national political questions relating to England Venezuela, and the Monroe doctrine, and clearly rerecents the sentiment of the people at large. Naturally this calls from it a tribute to that honest and true patriot, Senator Cullom, although he is opposed in politics to the Democracy of THE SUN.

Cullom was ahead of President Cleveland in his able speech on the Monroe doctrine in the Senate, which was delivered some weeks in advance of Cleve land's famous message

In his long political career Senator Cullom has made but few mistakes and never been behind the times. He is a far-seeing, able statesman-thoroughly honest, not only in his opinions but in his practices— for over 35 years in political life and not a cent ahead in the world; his opinions and his work are not in the market but always at the service of his friends and his country for the right. He is known in the Sens and strongest of friends. He refused to allow his name to go into the last Presidential nominating Con vention, when the vote of New York was tendered him by Warner Miller and a mass of votes were wait ing him, simply because he had promised to support

He was a great friend of President Lincoln, who kept Cullom from going to the war, desiring his services in the political strites in Illinois as of greater value by far at that date than any single soldier's There was a strong personal at tachment between Lincoln and Cullom. His political career has been most successful. He was never de-feated for a nomination or an election. He is the favorite dark horse of many Southern and Western leaders for the St. Louis nomination.

We thank the gentlemen of the Republicar press who appreciate the fact that our patriotism rises above politics. We share their good opinions of Senator Cullom for his honesty. capacity, and common sense out of politic Mr. Blaine said the next Republican President would be Rusk or Culiom. Rusk is dead, and if Blaine's prophecy is verified and the Repubicans succeed next fair, we shall have an honest man and a patriot for President,

Platt and the Better Element.

Spurned and joilled and biffed and shent, Bliked and busted and racked and rent, Better Element! Poor old hearts that go pit-a-pat,

Fine, old feelings all crushed out flat By Platt!

Platt and the ruthless Lauterbach, Sending the party to smash and rack,

Well-a-way and alack! John Milholland is full of tre,

Collis is dancing upon a wire, Hotter than fire. Sam Thomas's throat is full of lumps Of woe; from his eye, in deleful dumps,

The tear erumpa Strong is grumpy as he can be; lits soul is troubled, he scorns his tea. In his agony.

Who can tell of the grief of Joh Redges? Ills brain in either lube Sabine Smith wears a look of paint lils face is dank with sorrow's rain.

O, to count the knocks and welts that mar, To dress the wound and to show the scar, At the Union League bar.

Mister Platt, slert and gay, Works at his trade of making hay. At 49 Broadway. Throughout the State be sends his slate, He ropes the rural delegate,

Up to date. At Albany he runs a mill That will turn out any sort of bill At will.

He rolls along the Morton boom He sees it broaden and lengthen and loom. Give it room He tips the wink to Matthew Quay, Within whose eye a humorous ray

Doth play. He hears reformers how! and bawl; Does he give 'em the things for which they call? Not at all. He lets 'em squawk and peck and rage

Though they should how! till their lung strin.

Like parrots shu: in a monkey's cage, This Owego sage. He isn't scared by their fee-faw-fum: For in politics they are good but dumm,

By gum!

Easily be can tame the pack, He and Lauterbach. The Better Element feels its oats, For it has the price in good green noice— But Platt has the votes. THE UNIVERSAL ENGLISHMAN.

Salisbury's Theory that Britons Can Live Only Under the Union Jack,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: After eading in THE SUN of yesterday the wonderful scheme of some of the London papers to settle the Venezuelan boundary without allowing Venezuela a voice in the matter, it is a great re lief to turn to your editorial page and see that you have not allowed any time to pass settling it, as you do all fool schemes, though sometimes we have to wait till the next issue. The talk that many make as if in this matter the United States Government is only pursuing a selfish scheme to get something for itself in stead of defending a weak Government from the rapacity of a powerful one, has been specially tiresome to me, and I am glad to see at east one newspaper treat It as It deserves. It must be apparent to any person with brain

in his head that, in all suggestions on this sub lect which come from Lord Salisbury or his ad berents, the fundamental idea is to discreti the Monroe doctrine, even after admitting that they were two high handed in their ground that it was impertment interference on the part of our Government to attempt to speak at all, by acting as though our ground is suzerainty, protectorate, that of the various positions for which Great Britain is so famous, rather than original principle promulgated by President Monroe and endorsed by the American people for above seventy years. I hope to see you keep right on proclaiming that it won't go. cannot keep John Bull company in that sort of thing. When new territory is flung at us, as in the case of Hawaii, it seems desirable for us to accent; but to join any power on earth in bully ing a weak country by leaving her out of ques tions which more vitally concern her than any other, is not in our line. Make the Englishman see the difference between our position of championing the weak and his of bullying them out of their rights!

But the most absurd of all is Lord Salisbury's pathetic reference to the impossibility of Briton living under the folds of a foreign flag

patietic reference to the impossibility of a Briton living under the folds of a fereign flag. This is where he draws the line. All national rights must be set aside before such a dismal sight as an Englishman living under a foreign flag: "Et in, livine". One would hardly look for the protest against this as an insurmountable obstacle, to come from the country that has been in the business of putting people under foreign flags for many ages, and has put a few hundred millions of them in that dread predicament at one fell swoop!

It lord Salisbury means that going from beneath the shadow of the union jack to the flag of some other nation is the only change of bunting that would be disastrous, and that that change is the one not to be endured. It must cause a smile to visit the faces of many of my British friends in all quarters of the earth. It would take too much space to show all the variety of flags beneath which they do not might be easily made if there are any. They preside over the nitrate mines of Chill, the cattle and sheep ranches of Argentine, the teakwood timber industries of Slam, coffee and sugar plantations in the Philippines, and numerous other primitive industries in numerous other countries. Even when they are not to be found at these sources, they always manage to meet the products on the way, and get their percentage of the profits long before they begin to meet the products on the way, and get their per-centage of the profits long before they begin to look for the union jack. Is the flag of Venez-ucia the only one the snadow of which is fatal to a Briton? If it is, perhaps we ought to help Lord Salisbury shield the inocent grabbers of Venezucian territory from its direful effect. John R. Porren.

LISBON FALLS, Me., Feb. 21.

DIPLOMATIC DINING.

How Secretary Gresham's Digestion Was Saved Through a Ruse of His Secretary. From the Chicago Journal.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.-The presentation by the Japanese Minister of his Emperor's tokens of esteem to Mrs. Gresham will probably be followed by a like act on the part of China's diplomatic representative. The supposition that the Chinese Minister will follow the example of

lomatic representative. The supposition that the Chinese Minister will follow the example of Japan's representative is founded on soveral incidents which happened during the last year of the late Secretary's life. One of them is sufficient for illustration.

The Japanese Minister had given a dinner in honor of Secretary Gresham. As soon as it became known to the Chinese Minister he concluded the interests of his country, and therefore of himself, would be well served by dining Secretary Gresham. He did so. The Secretary had a good time at both places.

The Japanese Minister, desiring to outdo his Chinese colleague in the diplomatic corps, invited Secretary Gresham a second time, and honored him with a more splendid feast than the first. This was followed in a short time by another dinner to the Secretary of State at the Chinese Legation. This dinner not only surpassed the one at the former lecation, but the last one given by the Chinese Minister. This was followed in turn by another dinner at the Japanese Legation, and the rivalry continued with greater frequency and more splendor until the digestive organs of the Secretary of State were threatened with collapse.

It is a fact that he liquired of his private secretary, K. M. Landis, whether the first dinner had been tendered by the Japanese or the Chinese Minister. The Secretary's purpose in making the inquiry was to treat each Minister with the same respect, so that if the Japanese diplomat had given him the first dinner, he would see that the last one he accepted-was from the Chinaman. Mr. Landis had forgotten, and he so told the Secretary:

Chinaman, Mr. Landis had forgotten, and he

mat had given him the first dinner, he wouls see that the last one he accepted-was from the Chinaman. Mr. Landis had forgotten, and he so told the Secretary.

"Well, Landis," said the Secretary, in a fatherly way, "hunt up the invitation. This is a grave matter with me. You know it would never do to play favorites, or even seem to, as my accepting more from one than the other-and right in the midst of a war, too-would be interpreted as doing. But this has got to stop some time. This high feeding is killing me."

Landis spent the best part of the day hunting for that invitation. But his hunt was fruitiess. There was apparently nothing but a long list of highly-spiced dinners in store for the Secretary of State if the entente tetween this country and the two chief nations of the Orient was to be kept out of jeopardy. Happliy, however, so the story coes, the ingenius Landis hit upon a plan. He invited the Japanese Minister's attachés to a quiet little dinner at Chamberlain's. After the sixth course and the third bottle Landis observed that the Chinese were great diplomats.

"How so?" quoth the Jap.

"Well," repiled Landis, "take them in little things. Now, this series of dinners, for instance, which you and John are giving the old man. You wouldn't have shought of it had not John given the first one."

"Why, my dear fellow," said the Jap, "you are mistaken. It was the Japanese Minister who gave the first one."

"Surely you are joking," said Landis.
"On the contrary," the Jap replied, "I was never more serious. I was speaking of it today. You remember it was just after Secretary Gresham returned from Chicago and his Indiana farm. The night after he came back he dined with us."

"Permit me," said Landis, "to open another hottle out of compliment for your memory," It.

dired with us."
"Permit me," said Landls, "to open another bottle out of compliment for your memory. It is truly marvellous. I remember it myself. But I wanted to see if your memory was as good as I have often heard the old man say it was."
Whether it was the wine or the compliment matters not. The fact remains that the Jap amiliead happily for hours. The dinners ended with the next, and the Secretary's digestion was

Lincoln's Homes and Memorials.

To THE EDITION OF THE SUS-Sir: Col. John M. Wilson U.S. Engineer Corps custodian of the Federal buildings in Washington, has in hand a sum of money to pay for easing the words of Abraham Lincoln's (Gettys burg) address in a bronze tablet, which will be placed on that part of the battlefield where the address was delivered. Owing to the smallness of the fund at the disposal of Cot. Wilson, the tablet will be of a simple sign, but distinguished for the good taste shown by Col. Wilson in fine art matters at the Military Academy at West Point and in Washington.

There's occase of bombast flooding the banquet

halls of Republican politicians whenever "Hones

There's occases of bombast flooding the banquet halis of Republican politicians whenever "Honest Abe's bir h by comes around, but not one of the shoulers will put out a dollar to erect a fitting memorial of the broat Emanchalor in Washington or claswices.

The atroclous statue of Lincoln in front of the Court House in Washington's the crowning disgrace of the capital light of the broat statue of Lincoln in front of the Court House in Washington's the crowning disgrace of the capital light of the state of th

A Happy Omen.

Col. Abe Slupsky was, on Sunday evening, with great gusto married to a charming young buly of Ca-rondelet. When the Colonel kissed his pretty bride, the sound, they tell me, resembled his own mos ntly propulsive name. _ _

From the St. Lunia Mirror

SOME THINGS IN CHICAGO

Which Impress One During a Brief Solones

What strikes a New Yorker temporarily in Chiof fact way in which the inhabitants of that town alk about boodling. You hear that sort of talk verywhere, and the surprising thing about it is that nobody seems to care a red cent about it. The fact is accepted by everybody, and the only inter-est that anybody seems to have is a mild curiosity as to the price of this franchise or that privilege 's a curious thing to find a whole town talking about the indiscriminate use of boodle, and ve without show of action on the part of any one. One would expect from a first hearing of such talk to be told about investigations and reform commisees and mass meetings and all the other methods of stopping such outrages and bringing the offenders to book, but the only regret that lin gers in the breast of the average citizen of Chiago seems to be caused by lack of participation It is a physical and not an ethical regret.

Some of the young men who have gone to Chi eago from old settled countries and have taken their habits of civilization with them are effecting a great reform. It is slow work at the start, but has arguments of economy which appeal to the average Chicago man. Before the habit of dining introduced by some of these Eastern men, it was the custom of Chicago business men to rush home to their noonday dinner and boil it with all celerity. Any change of clothing was out of the ques-tion, and so the average man appeared at his dinner table in linen smutched and begrimed by the foul soot laden air through which he had travelled changing that. Chicago men are finding out that if they stay at home in the evening the linen which hey have put on clean for dinner is not solled and will do for the next day's battle with the atmos both a civilizer and a money saver.

If you go from the South Side to the North Bide by cable and trolley cars you will see that Chicago is sharply divisible into four sections. The first is one-story Chicago. There none of the buildings is of greater height, and the distinctive feature is that there are no sidewalks which have any perceptible continuity. Here and there are a few patches, but for the most part one walks in the street, which has been graded up to the middle by country road scrapers and left to harden and settle by the natural effect of country travel. The secand division is two story Chicago, Continuity marks the sidewalks here, but they are almost wholly of wood. A few straggling patches of stone walk de note the approach of three story Chicago, which is the third division. The streets make pavement in the second-story town, but in the third story town it is believed by all the inhabitants that somewhere below the mud and flith in every street there is what was paid for by the taxpayers as a pavement. The fourth division is all that part of the town which contains buildings of a greater height than three stories. The other three sections stick fairly well to their characte but in the four-story town there are patches from all the other divisions, particularly the first. In the fourth division are all the much-heralded sky crapers, the tallest of which, the new Masonie Temple, reaches up with its dome about to a line with the rooms of the Hardware Club in the Postal elegraph building in New York.

There is one thing which sharply delimits the esoand and third story towns. It is at their dividing ines that the traveller from the business heart out strikes the sunshine on a clear day. There one joureying in from the suburbs strikes the gray wall of ot-befouled, murky, mist into which the man unecustomed to it sees his friends plunge with much he same feeling as that with which a greenhorn sees the travelers put out from a fishing schooner n the Grand Banks in a thick fog. He is sure they will never come back.

In the matter of public health Chicago preurious anomaly. Every fourth person you meet on the streets or in a public assemblage bears on his face the telitale evidence of having had smallox. It is well known that a person who has recovred from small-pox is almost invariably left by that postilential disease with a system thoroughly purified and sound. Yet every fourth building in the residence portions of the town exhibits the sign of a doctor. Riding about a bit on the cable and trolley cars gives one the impre even small-pox and the doctors can keep the public

Of the building plots in Chicago, in the residence parts of the town, about one-fourth are vacant. The houses on another fourth are the homes of the physi-cians and surgeons. In the houses on another fourth the mixed populace of the city live. In the vindows of the last fourth one sees from the car rack in the middle of the street great signs bearing apparently the single word "Furnished." The rst and natural impression that these signs make is that Chicago's citizens are a proud people. There are very few cities where the inhabitants have been so successful that they advertise by placards in their front windows that their houses are furnished. And it is the more striking commentary on Chicago success and pride that in scarcely a single one of these cases would the outlander recognize from the external appearance of the house that the sign was truthful announcement. But an these signs from the stoop line reveals the explana-tion. Then one sees that underneath the great word "Furnished" there are three other words done in tile bits of letters, so that it takes care to read them. Taken altogether, the signs say:

FURNISHED rooms to lat.

Rapid transit is making great peogress. Nine weeks ago a man on the North Side got tired of the locaion of his house and started to move it to another place. He got it out into the street, and liked the new site so well that he stayed there. In a week the eighbors kicked, and he moved on a block. In nine weeks he has made eight blocks, and they think e is doing well. In Evanston a man seeing a trolley car stop to front of his door ran himself out of breath to catch

t. As he leaped aboard, gasping for air, he said to "They ought to run these cars oftener.

"Oh, we're doin' a great deal better than we ere," replied the conductor. "We run every Too day and every Friday now."

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Rosa Bonheur, at seventy-four, still paint horses. Gabrielle d'Annunzio, an Italian novelist, is acused of having stolen wholesale from the Sar Peldan's romances, as well as from Baudelaire, Flatert, Shelley, Longfellow, Paul Verlains, and Mance Maeterlinek.

Odds against horses were set forth and candidates asked how they could win a certain amount in any event, in a problem of a recent London University xamination paper. The religious newspapers have protested since against the question, as improper.

Prof. Stickel of Jena, the Arabic scholar, has died at the age of nincty three. He had taught continuously at Jena from 1827 till last year. He was the last of the pupils of Silvestre de Sacy and of the and of young scholars in whom Goethe was inter-

ested during his last years. Queen Margherita of Italy was riding on her bloylately in the part of the park of which the public is excluded, when she was stopped by a carbineer, scoided for trespassing, and then asked to give her name. The same day she sent the man her photograph and one of the tenfranc pieces bearing her effigy by the side of King Humbert's that he might recognize her in future. Lord Kelvin has been making experiments to discover what the effect of a cannonade of quick-fir-ing guns would be on board the vessel firing and the ship subject to the fire. He finds that after fifteen minutes' firing the survivors of the crews of both vessels would be reduced to a state of mental, if not physical, incapacity, owing to the concussion of the projectiles on the sides of the vessel and the

noise of the guns. M. Laroche, the new Resident General in Madegasear, has asked the Superior of the Trapplets in Algeria to send Catholic missionaries to Madagas ear, promising land grants, free passage, and the special protection of the Government. The com pliment to the Lappists is the greater in that M. Laroche is probably the last person who has been excommunicated by the Catholic Church, owing to his existing the religious orders at Montpeliler and

Montebello will continue to be used as the name for a brand of champagne, the French Court of Ap be considered as parts of ordinary names. The wine business was established sixty years ago by the Duke of Montebello and his brothers, sons of Marshal Launes, and the bottles were marked with the family name and arms. Lately the mother of the present links obtained a decision from the Sheims court that "the glorious name of Monte bello should not be rished in trade nor used as an advertisement," a decision which the French Court

of Appeals has just reversed.